

REMARKS

In the Official Action mailed on **August 16, 2004** the Examiner reviewed claims 1-19 and 32. Claims 1, 3-6, 8-9, 13, 15-17, 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Miyasaka (USPN 6,670,926, hereinafter "Miyasaka"). Claims 2 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyasaka in view of Paneth et al. (USPN 6,393,002, hereinafter "Paneth"). Claims 7 and 18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyasaka in view of Beamish (USPN 6,754,483, hereinafter "Beamish"). Claims 10 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyasaka in view of Nishikawa (USPN 6,763,254, hereinafter "Nishikawa"). Claims 11 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyasaka in view of Nagata et al. (USPN 6,680,950, hereinafter "Nagata").

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) and 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Independent claims 1, 13, and 32 were rejected as being anticipated by Miyasaka. Applicant respectfully points out that Miyasaka teaches integrating a radio frequency communication device into a computer system to facilitate communications **between the computer system and an external device** on a wireless network (see Miyasaka, FIGs. 1-4 and 7-8, and col. 2, lines 3-9).

In contrast, the present invention integrates radio transceivers into components within a computer system so that the **components within the computer system can communicate between themselves** without using the normal bus structures of the computing system (see FIGs. 4A and 4B, page 5, lines 10-13, and page 9, line 9 to page 11, line 9 of the instant application). This is advantageous because it allows the integrated circuits to exchange set-up commands, status information, out-of-tolerance conditions, etc. without

interrupting normal communications between the integrated circuits—for example, data being read from or stored to memory.

Hence, Miyasaka teaches away from the present invention because Miyasaka teaches using a radio transceiver to communicate with devices **outside of the computer system**, whereas the present invention teaches using radio transceivers to communicate between components **within the computer system**.

There is nothing within Miyasaka, either explicit or implicit, which suggests coupling a radio port to integrated circuits within a computing system so that the integrated circuits can communicate among themselves.


Accordingly, Applicant has amended independent claims 1, 13, and 32 to clarify that the present invention couples a radio port to integrated circuits within a computing system so that the integrated circuits can communicate among themselves. These amendments find support in FIGs. 4A and 4B, and on page 9, line 9 to page 11, line 9 of the instant application. Applicant has also amended dependent claims 2-5, 8, 13-16, and 19 to correct antecedent basis.

Hence, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 1, 13, and 32 as presently amended are in condition for allowance. Applicant also submits that claims 2-12, which depend upon claim 1, and claims 14-19, which depend upon claim 13, are for the same reasons in condition for allowance and for reasons of the unique combinations recited in such claims.

CONCLUSION

It is submitted that the present application is presently in form for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By 
Edward J. Grundler
Registration No. 47,615

Date: November 9, 2004

Edward J. Grundler
PARK, VAUGHAN & FLEMING LLP
508 Second Street, Suite 201
Davis, CA 95616-4692
Tel: (530) 759-1663
FAX: (530) 759-1665